243 [439] independent Estonia to increase grain production, and with good results. Until 1933 Estonia had to import grain, but after this year she became self-sufficient and was even able to export some grain. The cultivation and consumption of [262] wheat increased considerably in the 1930 s. Formerly, rye bread was the chief staple in the Estonian diet, but in the second half of the independence period whole wheat and white bread started to compete with rye. The area under grain cultivation increased from 1929 to 1939 by 39 per cent, aided considerably by the 1930 law by which the government would buy surplus grain and maintain adequate prices for the farmers.

• 246 The production of fodder crops increased between the years 1919-39 as follows (according to number of hectares under cultivation):

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

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1919	1929	1939
290,000 ha.	328,000 ha.	355,000 ha.

The recent news from Soviet-occupied Estonia is that the Communists are trying to introduce corn into Estonia, which has not been raised in Estonia before because the summer heat does not last long enough for this crop.

244 Potatoes. Estonia's climate and soil make it an excellent potato-growing country. Several kinds of high quality potatoes, free of virus and potato cancer have been developed. Both the area under cultivation as well as the yield per hectare increased substantially during the years of independence.

248 Flax fiber and seed were for a long time the only agricultural products which Estonia was able to export. In the nineteenth century Estonian peasants were able in a relatively short time